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Before the  
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20554

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20554

In the Matter of )

Petition of the New York State Public )  
Service Commission for Authority to )  
Continue to Regulate the Rates of )  
Commercial Mobile Radio Service )  
Providers in the State of New York )

94-108  
PR File No. 94-SP6

To: The Commission

COMMENTS OF  
MOBILE TELECOMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES CORP.

Mobile Telecommunication Technologies Corp. ("Mtel")<sup>1/</sup>, by its attorneys, respectfully submits its comments in opposition to the above-referenced Petition filed by the New York State Public Service Commission ("NYPSC") seeking authority to continue to regulate cellular carriers providing intrastate cellular service in New York.<sup>2/</sup> Since the NYPSC is seeking to regulate the rates of

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<sup>1/</sup> Mtel and its subsidiaries, SkyTel Corp. ("SkyTel") and Destineer Corp. ("Destineer") are Commission licensees providing a wide range of commercial mobile radio services ("CMRS"). SkyTel Corp. holds a common carrier nationwide paging license and numerous common carrier non-network paging licenses and provides paging services on both a local and nationwide level. Destineer Corp. was awarded a Pioneer's Preference to operate an advanced Nationwide Wireless Network in the narrowband Personal Communication Service ("PCS") and was successful in obtaining two other nationwide narrowband PCS spectrum allotments at the recent auction. Destineer plans to offer its service on a local and nationwide level as well. Accordingly, Mtel is well positioned to provide the Commission with informed comment in this proceeding.

<sup>2/</sup> Pursuant to the Public Notice, Report No. DA 94-876 (August 12, 1994), comments and replies to the Petition are due within 30 days of the date of public notice of the petition in the Federal Register, which was August 18, 1994 (See 59 Fed. Reg. 42595). Accordingly, these Comments are timely filed.

only the cellular component of CMRS within New York, Mtel urges that the Commission affirmatively provide that all remaining CMRS services and, in particular, paging and narrowband PCS, be expressly exempted from further rate and entry regulation in New York.<sup>3/</sup> In support, the following is shown:

**I. THE ACT AND THE COMMISSION'S RULES  
SPECIFY THOSE LIMITED INSTANCES IN WHICH  
A STATE MAY SUCCESSFULLY PETITION FOR  
AUTHORITY TO CONTINUE REGULATION AND  
WHAT SHOWING MUST BE MADE IN SUCH PETITIONS**

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 prohibits states from regulating the entry into business or the rates of any CMRS or private mobile radio service.<sup>4/</sup> The preemption of state entry and rate regulation became effective on August 10, 1994; however, pursuant to Section 20.13 of the Commission's rules and Section 332(c)(3)(B) of the Communications Act of 1933, as amended (the "Act") adopted in the Regulatory Parity proceeding<sup>5/</sup> any state that had rate regulations in effect as of June 1, 1993 that are applicable to a service that exists on that date, could up until

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<sup>3/</sup> Since Mtel is not engaged in the provision of cellular, Mtel takes no position on the sufficiency of the NYPSC's showing with respect to cellular.

<sup>4/</sup> See Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, Pub. L. No. 103-66, Title VI, §6002(b)(2), 107 Stat. 312, 392 (1993) amending Section 332(c)(3) of the Communications Act.

<sup>5/</sup> In the Matter of Implementation of Sections 3(n) and 332 of the Communications Act, Regulatory Treatment of Mobile Services, Second Report and Order, Gen. Docket No. 93-252, FCC 94-31, 9 FCC Rcd 1411, 1501-1507, 1521-1523 (1994).

August 10, 1994, petition the FCC for authority to continue regulation over such CMRS rates.

The FCC may grant these petitions to extend or initiate CMRS rate regulation only if a state demonstrates that: (1) market conditions with respect to such services fail to protect subscribers adequately from unjust and unreasonable rates or rates that are unjustly or unreasonably discriminatory; or (2) such market conditions exist and such service is a replacement for landline telephone exchange service for a substantial portion of the telephone landline exchange service within such state.<sup>6/</sup>

With respect to petitions seeking to demonstrate that prevailing market conditions will not protect CMRS subscribers adequately from unjust or unreasonable rates, the Commission has stated that the states must submit evidence to justify their showings.<sup>7/</sup> First, Sections 20.13(b)(1) and 20.13(a)(4) of the Commission's rules require that petitions describe in detail the rules the state proposes to establish if the petition is granted. In addition, Section 20.13(a)(2) of the Commission's rules sets forth a list of examples of the types of evidence, information, and analysis that may be considered pertinent to determine market

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<sup>6/</sup> See 47 USC §332(c)(3)(A) and §20.13(a)(1) of the Commission's Rules.

<sup>7/</sup> Pursuant to Section 332(c)(3), any state filing a petition shall have the burden of proof that the state has met the statutory basis for the establishment or continuation of state regulation of rates.

conditions and the need for consumer protection. Examples of this evidence include the following:

- a. The number of CMRS providers in the state, the types of services offered by CMRS providers in the state, and the period of time that these providers have offered service in the state;
- b. The number of customers of each CMRS provider in the state, trends in each provider's customer base during the most recent annual period or other data covering another reasonable period if annual data are unavailable, and annual revenues and rates of return for each CMRS provider;
- c. Rate information for each CMRS provider, including trends in each provider's rates during the most recent annual period or other data covering another reasonable period if annual data are unavailable;
- d. An assessment of the extent to which services offered by CMRS providers the state proposes to regulate can be substituted for services offered by other carriers in the state;
- e. Opportunities for new providers to enter into the provision of competing services and an analysis of any barriers to such entry;
- f. Specific allegations of fact (supported by affidavit of person with personal knowledge) regarding anticompetitive or discriminatory practices or behavior by CMRS providers in the state;
- g. Evidence, information and analysis demonstrating with particularity instances of systematic unjust and unreasonable rates, or rates that are unjust and unreasonably discriminatory, imposed upon CMRS subscribers. Such evidence should include an examination of the relationship between rates and costs. Additionally, evidence of a pattern of such rates that demonstrates the inability of the CMRS marketplace in the state to produce reasonable rates through competitive forces will be considered especially probative; and
- h. Information regarding customer satisfaction or dissatisfaction with services offered by CMRS

providers, including statistics and other information about complaint filed with the state regulatory commission.<sup>8/</sup>

**II. THE STATE PETITION DID NOT REQUEST  
CONTINUED RATE REGULATION OF  
NON-CELLULAR CMRS SERVICES**

The NYPSC filed a petition seeking specifically to retain its existing regulatory authority on an interim basis over the rates for cellular service within New York. This petition did not provide any non-cellular CMRS rules. In fact, it did not request, or even mention, the authority to regulate any other CMRS. Moreover, in support of its petition, the NYPSC provided only analysis of the lack of competition in New York resulting from the cellular duopoly as a basis for its continued rate regulation. Without question, the duopoly arrangement which is the core of the NYPSC's filing is not related either to narrowband PCS or paging, where there are multiple carrier opportunities. The NYPSC petition failed to provide a single piece of evidence directed towards the Commission's strenuous "market conditions" showing that would be required for an extension of rate and entry regulation over paging and narrowband PCS.

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<sup>8/</sup> 47 C.F.R. § 20.13(a)(2).

**III. PAGING AND NARROWBAND PCS ARE HIGHLY  
COMPETITIVE SERVICES FOR WHICH  
THERE IS NO BASIS FOR THE  
CONTINUED RATE OR ENTRY REGULATION**

Both the Act and the Commission's rules expressly limit continued state rate or entry regulation to a restricted group of CMRS: those where market conditions fail to protect subscribers adequately from unjust practices or unreasonable discrimination, or where such market conditions exist and the service at issue is a substitute for landline telephone service in a substantial portion of the market. In the case of paging and narrowband CMRS, neither of these conditions exists, and there is thus no basis for continued regulation.

The Commission has already determined that the level of competition in the CMRS marketplace is sufficient to permit the Commission to forbear from tariff regulation of CMRS, and the NYPSC has not attempted to rebut that finding.<sup>9/</sup> Indeed, in view of the NYPSC's determination not to request continued regulatory authority for paging or narrowband PCS, it must be inferred that the NYPSC also believes that paging and narrowband PCS services are competitive. So the NYPSC view would appear to be wholly consistent with that of all other states, since no state has presented any argument that such services are not competitive.

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<sup>9/</sup> See e.g., Second Report and order in GN Docket No. 93-252, 9 FCC Rcd 1411, 1468 (1994), where the Commission reported that, on average, paging companies face five other competitors.

The paging industry is already highly competitive, as evidenced both by the high number of providers and the low rates for services available today. Competition for paging services in CMRS is increasing even more, due to the addition of private paging carriers that have recently been authorized to have exclusive use of their frequencies. The very recent allocation of spectrum for narrowband PCS is expected to heighten competition for existing paging companies, as well as to assure a competitive PCS marketplace from the inception of service.<sup>10/</sup>

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<sup>10/</sup> In the narrowband PCS context, the Commission created 26 narrowband PCS licenses (eleven nationwide, six regional, seven MTA-based and two local BTA-based licenses). Already competition is gearing up in narrowband PCS since at least six established CMRS providers will receive nationwide narrowband PCS licenses. See Public Notice of August 17, 1994, Report No. PCS-NB-94-1, announcing that the nationwide narrowband applications of Paging Network of Virginia, KDM Messaging Company, Destineer, Airtouch Paging, Bell South Wireless, and Pagemart II, Inc. had been accepted for filing.

#### **IV. CONCLUSION**

As required by the Act, the Commission's rules specify the showing that a state must make in order to continue to regulate CMRS. The NYPSC chose to make no showing with respect to any CMRS, except cellular. Thus, the only CMRS that it can continue to regulate, even arguably, is cellular.

The NYPSC's determination not to request continued authority to regulate paging and narrowband PCS simply reflects the competitive nature of such services. The Commission has already found them to be competitive, and no state has presented any argument to the contrary.

For all of the above reasons, Mtel urges the Commission not to grant the subject petition.

Respectfully submitted,

**MOBILE TELECOMMUNICATION  
TECHNOLOGIES CORP.**

By: 

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September 19, 1994



**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I, Catherine M. Seymour, a secretary in the law firm of Lukas, McGowan, Nace & Gutierrez, Chartered, do hereby certify that I have on this 19th day of September, 1994, sent by first class U.S. mail copies of the foregoing "COMMENTS OF MOBILE TELECOMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES CORP." to the following:

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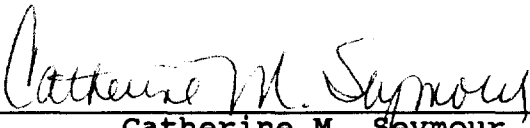
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